

PEACE NEWS

No 511 March 29, 1946 2d.

'SAVE EUROPE NOW'

COBSRA on the last £10,000

EARLY THIS WEEK COBSRA WERE ENTERING ON THE LAST £10,000 OF THEIR £100,000 FOOD RELIEF APPEAL.

Food to the value of the first £90,000 has been or is being acquired, and relief teams from the constituent bodies of COBSRA are still leaving for the Continent.

The original list of available food-stuffs offered by the Ministry of Food contained certain foods which the relief societies did not regard as particularly suitable for their requirements. It proved possible, however, to obtain important variations in the balance of the food finally bought, largely as the result of new sources coming to light.

COBSRA intend to maintain contact with these sources, so that if it is considered desirable to build up further stocks of food for relief operations all sources of supply will be available to them.

"Save Europe Now" have now issued a new Programme (which will be fully reported next week) asking among other things for a reduction of half a million tons in British food stocks.

"A matter of life and death" - McCullough

DONALD McCULLOUGH (BBC Brains Trust question-master) told a Norfolk audience, according to last week's "Lynn News and Advertiser" that he had just returned from the British Zone of Germany and had never seen such concentrated misery. They had lost everything. They had not enough food, they had not enough clothes and they had no hope.

"I saw a camp where 8,000 homeless and destitute refugees arrived in one day, being cared for by the British authorities."

"Germany presents a terrible picture. I was so horrified by what I saw and by the troubles that lie ahead for Europe that I determined to do everything I could to see that every ounce of food that can be produced in this country is produced."

"It is quite definitely a matter of life and death. I do not think ever in history has such a responsibility rested upon the group of people in this country responsible for food production as at the present time," he said.

You and one or two others . . .

DURING the past fortnight the Peace News fund has touched an "all-time low." It would be idle to speculate on the causes for this deplorable drop: equally it would be cowardly to pass it over in silence. Perhaps part (though only a part) of the answer is contained in these words of Bertha von Suttner, which a correspondent has sent me:

"One might think that if, at the sight of a single suffering, a man is seized with pity, a suffering multiplied a thousandfold would therefore excite a thousand times stronger pity. The contrary occurs; the magnitude stupefies one . . . But even if one has not the capacity to feel beyond a certain level of compassion, yet one might be capable of thinking and computing that one has an unconscionable quantity of woe before one. You, and one or two others may be capable, but the majority of men neither think nor compute."

An unconscionable quantity of woe—that is the condition of mankind today. And men's minds are stunned by it, not inspired to action.

THE EDITOR.

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Mistrust among the Powers can be only gradually removed

THE announcement from Moscow that the Russian troops are being withdrawn from Persia, and that the withdrawal can be completed in five to six weeks "if nothing unforeseen occurs" indicates at least that the rulers of Russia have thought better of their apparent intention to smash UNO at one blow. That was quite unnecessary seeing that, by the terms of the Charter, they have power to veto any action proposed by the Security Council against themselves.

But to pretend that the Russian announcement restores calm to a troubled situation would be a foolish exaggeration. The mistrust that Russia has created, by her conduct in the Persian affair (and in the Manchurian), is so great that it can only gradually be removed. If Russia really desires to remove it, she will withdraw her troops completely, as soon as she can.

She has come very near transforming UNO into an association of unfriendly states. Not even Russia can afford to be quite indifferent to that. Not that it would increase the chances of war. There is plenty of time for a number of things to happen before war becomes a serious danger. But peace is what the world needs: and peace is quite another thing than the absence of war.

Hasty diplomacy

IT is imperative that the British government should have clean hands. Any undertakings given by it to UNO must be honoured. This imposes on us a solution of the appallingly complicated problem of Greece. Britain's business is to withdraw her troops as soon as possible. Therefore she must insist on the elections being held as quickly as possible. The many demands from the Left and Left-centre (which now includes the Times) for a further postponement of the elections are rather shocking. For even if it is true that elections held now will give the advantage to the Right, that does not affect the overriding obligations upon Britain to get out of Greece as soon as possible.

Whether that is really the best for Greece is another matter. The whole situation is so complicated, and the internal condition of Greece so frightful, that the most diverse judgments are justified. In this sense, it is fortunate that an essentially arbitrary solution is imposed upon us—mainly by the action of Russia in raising the question at the first meeting of UNO. It is on the cards that Russia will come to regret that hasty diplomacy.

Arms and Sovereigns

THE Greek politicians despair of their country. "Communism or Monarchy?" said M. Sophoulis recently. "That is the tragic dilemma with which Greek political life is faced today. Both paths lead to the same end: catastrophe." That is partly due to Churchill's policy of dropping arms and golden sovereigns indiscriminately among the Greek guerrillas. The arms were used for civil war, and the sovereigns to destroy the currency. A writer in the March "Fortnightly" (Capt. E. F. Jeal) thus sets out the problem:

Whoever would protect Greece and in course of doing so would endeavour to resuscitate her economy, must remember her backwardness and the legacy to her of history. Greece is not a modern democratic state. She is a poor disorganized land, devoid of a suitably paid, well trained and honourable civil service, as understood in Great Britain. She has a spirit of personal independence and commercial minded opportunism . . . People seize each chance as it presents itself disconnectedly, exploit it to the full without much thought to the ultimate effect on reputation and without any qualm of social conscience. In such dreadful human conditions—for such they are for the poor—bureaucratic methods will not work, so that the greatest menace is he who would try to overorganize; nor is it by any means certain that any but "firm hand" methods can cope with the situation in this relic of Byzantinism and oriental intrusion.

Obscurity of Spain

WHAT is to be done about Spain? I don't know. But I look in vain for constructive suggestions from liberal Spaniards in exile. Dr. Trueta, the distinguished surgeon of

Observer's Commentary

Barcelona, who invented a new treatment for wounds in the Spanish Civil War, ends an article in the News-Chronicle (Mar. 18):

"To rebuild Spain on decent lines we shall need moral and material help and friendly advice. We expected it from Britain, and it will not be entirely the fault of Liberal Spaniards if ultimately another influence should prevail in Spain and again cut off my country from the family of the Western Nations."

The "other influence" is that of Soviet Russia. But what Dr. Trueta expects Britain to do in order to establish the liberal and constitutional republic in Spain that he sighs for is quite obscure. Moreover, when he plumps for the Republic, I cannot help remembering de Madariaga's verdict in the chapter on "Monarchies and Republics" in "Victors, Beware." Speaking of the Mediterranean countries generally and in particular of Spain, he says:

- (1) No political system is likely to be a success.
- (2) Monarchies will fail, but less so than Republics.
- (3) Governments must be strong and reveal initiative and authority.
- (4) Governments must be liberal as to the things of the mind, just as between the rights of their several kinds of citizens (classes, provinces and so forth) and respectful of individual dignities and rights."

THE BROKEN CONVENTION

I CANNOT help thinking that part of our trouble has been caused by the fact that towards the end of the war we ignored the rule of law. This rule of law had been built up for centuries by civilized peoples. It had been built up on the basis of Christianity and the principles of chivalry. It had been built up by the customs and usages of great commanders, and finally it was embodied in statutory form in various conventions, one of which is the Hague Convention and another is the Geneva Convention.

We have retained the Geneva Convention which deals adequately with prisoners of war—all sides did during the last European war—but the Hague Convention, which deals mainly with the treatment of civilians in occupied territory, we have hardly acknowledged at all. Our troubles now, at all events, have been intensified by our neglect of the convention and the usages and customs upon which it is based. The neglect of a moral law will always mean that at some time or other the person who neglects it will suffer. Our neglect of this moral law—I mean the Allies as a whole, and not just this Government—is having great consequences today, and will have greater consequences as the years go on.

—Lt.-Col. D. Rees-Williams, who was the first Legal Officer in Military Government, Berlin, speaking in the Commons, Mar. 18.

Moral duplicity

IT is suggested that France will raise the question of Spain at UNO, against the advice of USA and Britain. Why the French government, divided, insecure, and with a colossal task of internal reconstruction

(CONTINUED ON BACK PAGE)

Death of Arthur Ponsonby

We deeply regret to announce the death of Lord Ponsonby, at his home in Surrey on Sunday last.

ARTHUR PONSONBY, the name by which he chose to appear among the Sponsors of the PPU and the Directors of Peace News, was born in 1871. The son of Queen Victoria's private secretary, at 11 years of age a Page of Honour, he spent his early years, like H. R. L. Sheppard, in the atmosphere of the Court.

His background and talents were well suited to a conventionally distinguished diplomatic career. But in 1902 he resigned from the Foreign Office after pressing for various reforms which (as The Times says) "have subsequently been adopted."

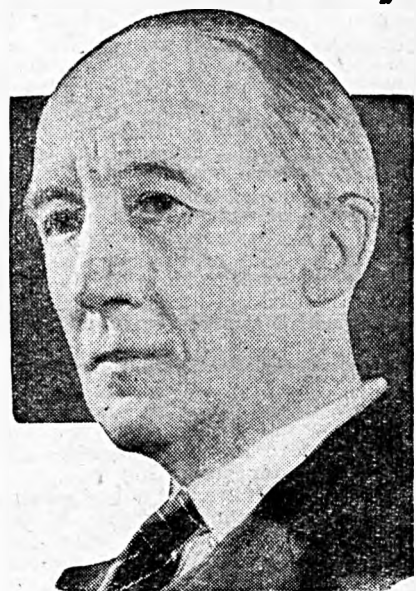
In 1906 he succeeded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as MP for Stirling Burghs. He was not an orthodox party member; he moved for the reduction of armaments on several occasions, and criticized Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy. In 1914 he spoke against the Great War, helped to found the Union of Democratic Control, and continually urged peace by negotiation. His Liberal Association threw him over, and in 1918 he fought as an Independent Democrat, but without success. He then joined the Labour Party, and in 1922 returned to Parliament as member for Brightside, Sheffield.

In the first Labour Government he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and negotiated a treaty with Russia which was rejected by the next Conservative Government.

"Falsehood in wartime"

Back in Opposition, he intensified his direct advocacy of pacifism, with a Peace Letter, which 130,000 people signed, and two books, "Now is the Time" and "Falsehood in Wartime." The latter, after its early success, had a remarkable second life when reprinted during this last war.

After the MacDonald coalition he was leader of the Opposition in the Lords until 1935, when, his convictions again clashing with his career, he resigned on the Labour Party's decision to support sanctions. He had



been strongly confirmed, he wrote to George Lansbury, in the views which he had held for 30 years, that peace could never be secured by force of arms.

In the next period he became one of the first Sponsors of the Peace Pledge Union and spoke at many extraordinarily successful meetings held all over the country. In all these early years of the PPU he was active in its Committees, and gave a great deal of unobtrusive help and encouragement to the newly founded Peace News.

Though now less active, he spoke again for the PPU at a negotiated peace meeting in the Queen's Hall in 1940, and there were few important decisions on which his advice was not sought and given. In 1943 he again wrote for Peace News, a series of Monthly Reflexions.

He wrote a number of other books, including an attack on secret diplomacy, several studies of diarists, and a life of his father. "Life Here and Now" was an expression of his personal philosophy.

A personal memoir by Stuart Morris will appear next week.

PEACE NEWS

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All letters on other than editorial matters
should be addressed to the Manager

ARTHUR PONSONBY

LORD PONSONBY, by whose death the pacifist movement suffers an irreparable loss, was one of the last representatives of a type of pacifism which is rapidly becoming extinct. He was essentially a liberal humanist. Both liberalism and humanism are now under a cloud. Indeed, quite a library of books has been written in the last twenty years to demonstrate what pathetic fallacies they are. The Marxists have shown, to their satisfaction, that liberalism is merely the ideological mark of capitalism; and the Christians, to their satisfaction, that humanism is based on ignoring the fact of original sin. Liberal humanism is, indeed, the philosophy of men who believe in the human reason, not as the faculty of ratiocination, but as the distinctive faculty of man whereby he can, if he will, liberate himself from submission to instinct and appetite, which rule the sub-human world.

Probably, the Marxists would not wholly deny this; but they would say that the emancipated men are few, and the vast mass of mankind moves and acts in blind obedience to economic forces, from which they can be freed only by the resolute and ruthless action of a small minority. The Christians say that the tendency to evil in man is so deep-rooted that it can be eradicated only by supernatural means. Appropriate social institutions can do the trick, say the Marxists; but we must be ruthless while we establish them. Only the grace of God, say the Christians.

Perhaps the spirit of liberal humanism is not very different from the grace of God. Certainly, it was, in such an exemplar of it as Lord Ponsonby, more godlike and graceful than many manifestations of the more avowedly religious influence. And it is a fundamentally generous and charitable creed. Finding reasonableness and decency natural in itself, it concludes that they are natural in others. Hence, it has a basic humility. It speaks to others always as equals, and is incapable of the concealed pride which condescends to an inferior level of intelligence.

There was no trace of the fanatic in Lord Ponsonby. He appealed to the reason of reasonable men. But, while he had no sympathy with spectacular defiance of the law, he was completely courageous in defying the unreasonableness of mob-emotion. He had much of the temper of a liberal aristocrat of the 18th century: one of the enlightened who had come under the influence of Voltaire. He stuck to his principle: that of all human evils war—international or civil—was the worst. But to stick to a principle did not mean, for him, that one proclaimed it in season and out of season. He possessed a fine judgment of expediency. He had no taste for ineffectual martyrdom. But no one was ever in doubt what his convictions were.

Maybe the liberal humanist of Lord Ponsonby's stamp now belongs to a past age. There was a time when this philosophy was almost dominant in this country: the moment of its greatest influence was, perhaps, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became the leader of the Liberal Party, and achieved, by a gesture of generosity, the reconciliation with the Boer Republics. Lord Ponsonby was Sir Henry's private secretary, and remained loyal to the pacifist radicalism of his chief, when most of the Liberal Party took the fatal turn towards continental war.

To think of Lord Ponsonby is to be led to think of what might have been, if Britain had said plainly that she would not go to war in 1914, when the modern time of troubles began.

Peace News is open for the expression of all points of view relevant to pacifism. Articles in it, whether signed or unsigned, do not necessarily represent the policy of the Peace Pledge Union, of which it is the weekly organ. Nor does the acceptance of advertisements imply any endorsement of, or PPU connexion with, the matter advertised.

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Humanity - the forgotten cause

A task for pacifists
by
ALISTAIR THOMPSON

THE progress of history has been in general toward larger concentrations of political power and we now reach the penultimate stage with two ways of life offered to the world—the American and the Russian. The British way exists for Britons and a few umpteenth-rate powers in Western Europe, but it is not likely to have any proselytizing power. This, then, is the age when up-to-date man must choose one of two prefabricated forms of life, and model himself closely on that one. To diverge, so the world believes, is to betray the destiny of this age. It must be one or the other.

Damnable heresy

Now, if there is one sort of person who more than any other cannot accept this damnable heresy, it is the pacifist. He is the most disobliging of individualists, stubbornly making his own intellectual way and claiming that man must live by honest personal belief or he dies inwardly. That is the function of pacifists nowadays; only secondarily must they advance the cause of pacifism. Primarily they must defend the human soul from the assaults of its enemies, the totalitarians and the imperialists. By so far have we receded since 1939, that ground then held must be recaptured. Then we started from certain premisses and tried to persuade men to peace; now we must defend these premisses with men who, in their fight to save them, lost them.

WE pacifists used before the war to split earnestly that philosophic atom, the difference between non-resistance and non-violent resistance; we considered the experiments of Gandhi in that direction and compared them with similar actions as far apart in time as the colonising spirit of William Penn. and the resistance of the Ruhr Germans in

1923. It was always "technique," you see, that interested us. But technique which might at its best have enabled pacifists in an invaded Britain to win the grudging admiration of the active Resistance is not an instrument fit for the tasks of the Atomic Age.

The battle for the human spirit begun with weapons in 1939 is so far from being won that we might almost say that as yet the problem has merely been stated in bleaker terms. From several Big Powers armed with pea-shooters we move to Two Super Powers, one at least of whom bears destruction in its itching palm. If one looks at the matter historically it can be seen that the defeat of Nazi Germany by force removed an immediate threat, but clarified without doing anything to solve the greater and indeed eternal problem of Man's evil, and Man's good.

Force, the invoking of evil by good, cannot solve the conflict between these two; only good operating alone can do that, and the only people who even propose that are the pacifists. The Churches do not believe their own doctrines sufficiently to risk them. Whatever they may sing to the contrary, they plainly believe that the arm of flesh, if sufficiently muscular, will never fail you. Only pacifists, I repeat, propose using the power of good to cast out evil and it is to this task, the defence of the human spirit, rather than to the ABC of peacemaking that they must devote their energies.

During the war they have been scattered about in farms, forests, Civil Defence and prisons, and they are now largely victims of the occupational disease of this decade, a vicious demoralizing boredom. They are looking to new homes and former jobs and are somewhat disillusioned about the

power of their pacifist witness in a world of huge forces. Between the urge back to normality and the sense of the Movement's apparent impotence, they are tending to relax completely and slide into a slightly cynical policy of *saave-qui-peut*.

AND yet though the peace, so-called, has made it seem as if the movement has lost its first purpose, in truth the need for active pacifists is greater than ever. Dostoevsky says "Sometimes even if he has to do it alone, and his conduct seems to be crazy, a man must set an example and so draw men's souls out of their solitude and spur them to some act of brotherly love that the great idea may not die." It could not be better said nor be more apposite.

Obscured by the dust

The great idea of brotherly love, of mutual aid and responsibility among nations has been obscured by the dust of a collapsing Europe, and the very virtue which the so-called Christian powers of the Western World claim as their inspiration is in danger of being forgotten. Humanity, nothing more or less, is the forgotten cause of these days and its defence is a peculiar responsibility of pacifists. They must be concerned with cruelty and callousness and indifference wherever they appear, in Germany, in Greece, in India, in any part of the world where Britain has some influence.

Since they cannot influence directly our allies, then let them try to press our own government to intervene at all possible points. Let pacifists write to the Press, to MPs, let them argue and discuss with everyone who will exchange a word with them, let them do anything in fact that will advance in a tired and bored world the cause of mercy and humanity.

"OPERATION JETSAM"

At the recent London Conference convened by "Operation Jetsam" it was resolved to invite the National Peace Council to consider launching next year a campaign, ancillary to its present work, for action through UNO for the renunciation of war, world disarmament, an international air policing force, and an international institute of nuclear energy.

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GEOFFREY GILBERT,
Manager.

LETTERS

The condemned playground

MR. MIDDLETON MURRY'S broadcast theme was the illusion which for the average man is reality, and the doom of annihilation which assuredly is being prepared for the inhabitants of this "condemned playground."

Have these vital talks provoked any public discussion? Do our periodicals or daily press print commentaries or refutations of these words from the wilderness? The answer is No! The pathological blindness to this modern Dance of Death, the dementia that can pray and plan whilst the two-handed engine is at the door—these are apparently impenetrable.

Mr. Murry has made the mistake of seeing the wood, instead of busily studying the trees. People do not like to be told that the nation-states are the factors that must be considered, that the individual is no longer of serious account. No doubt in this he has offended Churchmen, liberals and the smug, Fabian optimists of the New Statesman. But surely his analysis is undeniable. International relations have become progressively more barbarous as the power of governments has increased. The human virtues of the individualist have been effective in many years of savage war and a few months of equally immoral peace, we see that the future of man himself is at stake, not the future of his bread and butter.

The nations are quite capable of allowing one small, stupid irritation after another to create a situation in which further war is inevitable. The people themselves, the collections of individuals, don't actively want war, but they can't step outside the wood and see what is happening, and as long as they are in the wood then all manner of false and ugly persuasion can make them accept and support man's final folly—final because he won't have another chance.

Mr. Murry gives us ten years, and says our only hope is to influence governments, the instruments of international relations, since individual regeneration is too slow a process. Time is perilously short. But barely an hour after his last broadcast came the confirmation of his analysis and of his challenge. The outmoded beliefs and behaviour patterns were concentrated in Mr. Churchill's speech.

Here were all the constituents of catastrophe: the undisciplined belief in the balance of power, the jealous guardianship of sovereignty and of secrets. The irony was grim. These were the morning's headlines, not Mr. Murry's

message. This is the situation which we must fight. Such a broadcast can be tolerated because it is considered harmless. The wilderness is impotent as far as the official mind is concerned. But need this be true?

BASIL AND STELLA GREENSLADE.
52 Leamington Road Villas,
London, W.11.

Arms and ankles

May I protest at the statement in your Mar. 15 leader that Russia is "armed to the teeth"? Anything short of complete knowledge of the atomic bomb is surely to be armed no further than, say, the ankles. I would like to see more recognition in Peace News of the probable connection between Russia's disconcerting foreign policy and the possession of this knowledge by Mr. Churchill's beloved "English-speaking nations."

GWYNETH ANDERSON.
121 Broadhurst Gardens,
London, N.W.6.

Sliding from precision

Mr. Sutherland is right to draw attention to the slide to the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki which began with the assault against military objectives. The slide perhaps is not very great after all when we see just what "precision bombing" actually worked out to be.

Outside the target area ... 84.1%
In area but ineffective ... 9.4%
On target ... 3.5%
On "decoy" targets ... 3.0%

(Figures contained in the recently published Survey of US Strategic Bombing.) This score makes poor reading set alongside the roaring exultation of General Arnold, of the USAAF, back in 1943. Of the assault upon German oil depots he stated:

"We did it . . . aiming our explosives with the care and accuracy of a marksman firing a rifle at a bull's-eye."

One wonders what "precision" atomic bombing and shelling will look like!

HOWARD FOX.

Archbishop's view

IMUST protest against Observer's remark (PN, Feb. 22) that "The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool objects to 'Save Europe Now'"; Britain, first, says this spokesman of Christianity."

Observer has apparently fallen into the trap of quoting a remark removed from its context. If he will read the rest of the Archbishop's address (to the Liverpool Archdiocesan Board of Catholic Action) he will see that Dr. Downey while not feeling able to support the "Save Europe Now" Fund had only a week or two previously appealed to his diocese for funds for relief work in the devastated areas of Europe, and had collected £4,500 which is being sent for relief work among suffering peoples of every race, nationality and creed.

Surely it is unfair merely because the Archbishop does not support a particular fund to suggest that he does not agree with the principle of "Save Europe Now."

R. RULE.
11 Trevoze Crescent,
Chandlersford,
Eastleigh, Hants.

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WORK IN PROGRESS

THIS article closes this series of House Columns. In future matters previously dealt with in the House Column will form the subject of articles in the PPU Journal. I hope that the majority of Peace News readers will also read the Journal, warmly commended by the editor of Peace News last week.

Maurice Rowntree Memorial Appeal

FOR many of us Maurice Rowntree requires no memorial. He is vividly in our memories. We can see him at our meetings with pencil and notebook, recording any words of wisdom contributed. We can hear him in our discussion, setting a standard of sincerity and open-mindedness which was an example to us all. We remember his genius for friendship, his humility, his devotion. And just because for us he requires no memorial we desire to offer our tribute to what he was to us and to the movement.

But already there are many growing up and engaging in the work with us to whom Maurice was unknown either personally or by reputation. For them some concrete witness to the life of the man we knew is required—something which will speak to our successors of the service which he rendered to us and to them.

What better symbol can we imagine than a house which can be used as a conference centre where the kind of friendships in which he believed can be formed and the exchange of thought and experience in which he delighted can be practised?

It is in this project that we invite your co-operation, not as those who would constrain you, but as those who offer you an opportunity which we believe you will be eager to take.

Vera Brittain Charles E. Raven
Corder Catchpool Hugh S. Robertson
George L. Davies Maud Rowntree
Patrick Figgis Donald O. Soper
Laurence Housman Sybil Thorndike
Stuart Morris Wilfred Wellock
J. Middleton Murry Alex Wood
Dick Sheppard House, Arthur Wragg
6 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

The appeal aims at £6,000—"the minimum sum required to purchase and equip" suitable premises for such a Memorial.

It is commended by the above-named colleagues of Maurice as Sponsors and officers of the Peace Pledge Union.

"I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER."

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union.

Further information from: General Secretary, PPU, Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.

To those Peace News readers, however, who in the immediate future will not read the Journal this is my last normal chance of saying a word from Dick Sheppard House. I am clear as to what word that should be.

FIRST, remember that the function of PPU is unique. For, CBCO, NPC all do important work. PPU does not duplicate that work. Ours is the only organization that embraces all pacifists in Great Britain whatever their religion or politics may be. It is the only body, to my knowledge, that advocates unilateral disarmament by Great Britain. Its members, without necessarily being Christians, believe in the supreme value of the individual.

SECOND, PPU stands for personal decision. You may read Peace News each week and be in general sympathy with its ideas. That does not by itself make you eligible to be a member of PPU. For such membership, in my opinion, it is necessary for a person to decide that he will not actively assist now or in the future in preparation for war; that instead he will seek to create a public opinion in Great Britain that will desire only policies of peace, and work for a just and peaceful society in Great Britain as well as for right relationship with the people of other lands. "How long halt ye between two opinions?" At a time when most people are undecided the Union stands for personal decision and initiative.

THIRD, we need your help. Not that without it we are not carrying on. We are. But with your help we could do still more. Once again I am constrained to put the question—in view of the gravity of the times, will you not consider what help you should give? Never again will the time for pacifists to make their contribution be the outbreak of war. The time is now. Whatever attitude hitherto you have adopted I look for your support now.

PATRICK FIGGIS.

PROMPT RESPONSE

In December the American Friends Service Committee published in a number of US newspapers an advertisement entitled "If I find enemy hunger, feed him." Within a few days (reports Peace Action) 21,000 statements of approval were received by the Service Committee, accompanied by more than 23,000 dollars in unsolicited contributions and with only 24 protests, most of them unsigned.

DR. AZAD'S GESTURE OF GOODWILL

"PERHAPS the worst incident of all" is how Dr. Azad, the Moslem theologian who presides over the predominantly Hindu All-India Congress, describes the attack on the Methodist Church in Phrantalla Street, during the recent disturbances in Calcutta. In a statement which has been brought to my notice, he condemns all the attacks made on individuals, and adds that attacks on places of worship of any community cannot be tolerated.

"I could not help going to the Methodist Church yesterday and seeing for myself the ravages of the miscreants," he says, and adds that he has told Mr. Atkinson, the minister, who showed him round, that the citizens of Calcutta should make good the damage, and that he was directing the local Congress Committee to raise the necessary funds.

—QQ in The Friend, Mar. 22.

WORDS OF PEACE—No. 166

It is perhaps no accident that the Christian symbol which is being born again in poetry and religious thought and is recovering a hold on men's imagination is the symbol of the Word. The Word is not a reflection of the essence of being (though to many Christians it has meant this); it stands for the possibility of relationship and communication.

But meanwhile we are more conscious of the break-down of relationships and of the confusion of tongues. The remedy in neither the intellectual nor the political world is to smooth over real diversities by idealistic pronouncements. In both the world is looking for a creative mind who can show us a way of relationship. But if neither the master statesman nor the master philosopher comes—and they may well not come, and may better not come, rather than that the world should be deluded again by false prophets—we can only go on working in such a way as can make possible the renewal and discovery of relationship. And perhaps it is from facing responsibly together the tensions of our time, rather than from seeking abstractly with our present mental and spiritual resources for agreed formulae, that significant thinking may come.

—Dr. Dorothy M. Emmet, "The Nature of Metaphysical Thinking."

"RUSSIA AND THE WEST"

Stephen King-Hall who was a member of the 1945 Parliamentary delegation to the USSR is to speak on "Russia and the West" at 1.15 p.m. on Friday next, April 5, in the Kingsway Hall, W.C.2, lunch-hour meeting arranged by the National Peace Council. The series will be resumed on May 3.

C.O.s start something in Ohio

PROTESTS made by CO's have led to drastic reforms in the running of an American mental hospital.

The hospital was at Cleveland, Ohio, and as a result of the action of CPS workers there, says a Cleveland civic leader, "the State of Ohio is on the verge of fundamentally reforming its antiquated institutions."

Not content with starting an investigation by the Governor, the CPS unit remained on, producing "the most extensive report ever to come out of a mental hospital."

After the investigation, the superintendent resigned, a Commissioner of Mental Diseases was appointed, attendants' wages were increased, repairs carried out, and stricter rules made concerning the treatment of patients.

This account is drawn from the CPS quarterly, "The Compass."

Hampstead's effort for European relief

HAMPSTEAD'S contribution to the COBSRA appeal will be very creditable. At a meeting last week presided over by Air Vice-Marshal de Crespigny, £172 was collected and among the IOUs handed in was one for £1,000. The hall accommodated nearly twice its "capacity" of 200, every inch being filled by a crowd who stood throughout.

Vera Brittain reminded them of the work done during the war for the mitigation of the blockade of occupied countries, successful in the case of Greece. As a pacifist, she had often debated the meaning of, "I come not to bring peace but a sword," but there could be no doubt of the meaning of, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." It was an injunction which the Christian, at any rate, could not ignore.

Victor Gollancz, taking as a standard for ordinary nutrition UNRRA's figure of 2,650 calories, showed that 140,000,000 people in Europe were living in a condition ranging from malnutrition to starvation. We were the only European country except Ireland which had not rationed bread during the war.

No cut in British rations should affect special categories such as miners, but adults not doing manual work could make some small temporary sacrifice. "Save Europe Now" would again press the Government to allow the very large number of people anxious to make it to do so.

Mr. Gollancz paid a warm tribute to the Church leaders, particularly the Bishop of Winchester, for the lead they had given.

Sponsors of the Hampstead Committee include Miss Eleanor Farjeon, Miss Rackstraw, Dr. Julian Huxley and Dr. C. E. M. Joad. It is hoped to follow up this encouraging start with much further work in the neighbourhood. Offers of help should be sent to the Secretary, T. Corder Catchpool, 49, Parliament Hill, N.W.3.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY
LATEST TIME for copy: Monday, before publication.

TERMS: Cash with order, 3d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 60 extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Maximum length: 50 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

When corresponding with PN about an advertisement, quote its first words, classification, and date. We reserve the right to hold over advertisements and to limit the frequency of continuing advertisements.

MEETINGS, &c.

LONDON, N.W.1. Canteen-lounge at Friends Hse., Euston Rd., Mon., April 8, 7.15 p.m., "Revolutionary Social Techniques." Harold Chance, American Friends Service Ctee. Refreshments will be provided between 5.30-7 p.m. Kenneth Woodroffe will be in the chair. Collections. Phoenix Mtg.

LONDON, W.C.2, Kingsway Hall, April 5, 1.15, "Russia and the West," Commander Stephen King-Hall, in a series of lunch-hour mtgs. Admission free. National Peace Council.

MANCHESTER, Portland Grove Schools, Fallowfield, Sat., April 13, 3 p.m., Spring Fair, P.S.U. Exhibition. Entertainments. Sale. Bring your friends.

NEW BARNET, F.M.H., Leicester Rd., Thurs., April 4, 7.45 p.m. Rev. W. B. Rean, recently returned from China, on his experiences there. Joint F.O.R. and P.P.U. mtg.

SEELY OAK, F.M.H., Sun., April 7, 3 p.m., "Land Experiences," Midland Pacifist Fellowship.

ACCOMMODATION

OXFORD, READING, Maidenhead areas. Wanted to rent small cottage, living hut, or convertible bldg. with large edn. Tenancy half basement flat Richmond offered. Box 339.

OXFORD, READING, wanted to rent, basement flat, outhouse, or like. Condtn. immaterial. Box 343.

GOLDERS GREEN. Furn. bed-sitting, rm. to let, gas fire, gas ring, suit business lady. Box 333.

TEACHER (SINGLE woman) requs. bedstg. rm. (preferably unfurn.) in Southgate or surrounding dists. Suggestions welcomed. Box 342.

WRITER SEEKS country cottage, to rent unfurn. within 50 miles London. Any size. Accessibility no object. Box 328.

COTTAGE OR small dwelling reqd. remote, gdn. and space for fowls. Primitive condtns. no objection. Box 344.

C.O. WIFE and 2 daughters aged 13 and 7 yrs. seek fortnight's holiday—seaside (for farm nr. sea), Aug. Within 150 miles of London preferred. Part-time help given if desired. Box 345.

LAKE DIST. (Tarn Hows). Peace and beauty surround you when holidays spent at Watson's Farm. Sawrey Ground, Hawkshead Hill, Ambleside.

LOVELY COTSWOLD valley. Quiet Guest Hse. offers peaceful holidays in beautiful surroundings. Breakfast in bed, Finlayson, "Steansbridge," Slad, Nr. Stroud, Glos. Telephone: Painswick 2312.

PRIMROSES AND bluebells in our lovely Devon valley April and May 3 guineas. Gara Mill Hse., Slapton, Kingsbridge.

RUSHMORE GUEST Hse., Selsey, 200 yds. from sea, comfortable homely, terms mod., early booking avoid disappointment. Brochure Victor Smith (Manager) Stephen Stoner & Co., Ltd.). Tel.: Selsey 212.

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Food Reform Vegetarian Guest House for happy holidays or restful recuperation; all modern comforts. A. and K. S. Ludlow. The Briars, Crich, Matlock (Station: Ambergate: Tel. Ambergate 44).

LAKE DISTRICT. Beck Allans and Rothay Bank, Grasmere, attractive vegetarian guest houses for strenuous or restful holidays. Write: Isabel James, Beck Allans, Grasmere. Tel.: 129.

EDUCATIONAL

SPEAKING AND WRITING lessons (correspondence or visit) 5s., classes 1s. 6d. Dorothy Matthews, B.A., 32 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3. PRIMROSE 5686.

GERMAN, FRENCH, direct method, 12 lessons 30s. Individual tuition. Mr. G. Crawford, 98 Babcombe Rd., Bromley, Kent.

FOR SALE & WANTED

FOR SALE, simply furn., small quaint hut-bungalow with lovely caravan, garage, etc., on Chiltern Hills, Oxon. Materials for enlarging and improving land for cultivating, wood from woods. Vacant, what offers? Box 346.

BAMBOO CANES (Arundinaria, Metake, etc.) bought and cut from Estates, Gdns., Parks, etc. Any county. Expert cutters. Highest refs. Whines and Edgeler, Godmanstone, Dorchester, Dorset.

RAGGED C.O. (poverty stricken 6 yrs.) must now look personable to earn money for marriage. Will you help by selling him all articles clothing? Height 5 ft. 8 ins.; chest 36 ins.; inside leg 29½ ins.; shoes 8; shirts 15½ ins. Box 335.

BUILDING PLOT wanted to buy, nr. town pref. "Walden Acres," Hurst, Nr. Reading.

WAR RESISTERS' International wd. welcome gifts of foreign stamps for subsequent sale on behalf of W.R.I. funds. Any such gifts received with gratitude. Pl. send to the War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Rd., Enfield.

LITERATURE, &c.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London.

PERSONAL

YOUNG MAN, with plan for running farm community, guest hse., hotel and restaurant, wishes contact others interested, also owner of large farmhse. Box 336.

YOUNG JOURNALIST interested in politics, Hindu philosophy, pictures, plays and rambling welcomes friendship London artist girl with pacifist or anarchist views. Box 341.

YOU WILL find true Friendship in the L. and H. C. C. Club. Parties from Sec. 39 Reighton Rd., London E.5. S.a.e.

CONTACT CLUB. Congenial pen friendships for all. Parties, stp. Sec., P.N. 19 Ty Fry Gdns., Rumney, Cardiff.

SITUATIONS VACANT

We cannot confirm satisfactory conditions of employment in all posts advertised. Applications in doubt are recommended to consult the Central Board for C.O.s, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1, which will often be able to give useful advice.

WOMAN ASSISTANT wanted, experienced vegetable growing, milking (2 cows only), drive car, Acmdtn., residence or caravan. Vegetarian. Lelacheur, Rotherfield-Greys, Oxon.

NURSERY SCHOOL teacher day or resident, good salary, interesting, developing. 7 Foxley Hill Rd., Purley, Surrey. Uplands 2122.

APPLICATIONS ARE invited from men or women for pioneer social experiment with problem families. Maintenance/Pocket Money. Apply: P.S.U., 56 Grove St., Liverpool, 7.

ADAPTABLE, CAPABLE man or woman, or both, wanted to help in gen. work (including simple cooking) in holiday hse. at Portmadoc, North Wales. Dame Sybil Thorndike, 98 Swan Crt., Chelsea.

WANTED YOUNG man or woman shhnd. typist for junior position Emigration Dept. Refugee Sect. Knowledge German preferred. Willingness undertake routine duties essential. Salary according to quals. Applicants to Personnel Sec., Friends Relief Service, Friends Hse., Euston Rd., N.W.1.

SITUATIONS and WORK WANTED

ACMDTN. AND employment reqd. by clean, capable, experienced dairyman. Six yrs. present situation. Box 338.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED farm wrkr., milk, drive tractor, etc., requs. situation with cottage. Box 337.

C.O. (32), married, tall, good appearance and adaptable, shortly to be released, seeks opportunity to enter Hotel business or any business with prospect of advancement, in London area. Able to provide own acmdtn. Box 340.

TYPEWRITING EXECUTED, standard rates. Jean Kemp, "Norton," Westleat Rd., Swindon, Wilts.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NATURE CURE—Psychological & Drugless Treatment of Disease by Reginald Bailey, Psychiatrist, Nerve Specialist and Bates Practitioner (eyesight corrected by natural methods); Daisy E. Bailey, Specialist in Women's ailments and Children's complaints; Reg. J. Bailey, Osteopath, Naturopath. Consultation by appt. 134 Hoppers Rd., Winchmore Hill, N.21. Palmers Green 7868.

ACCOUNTANT C.O. writes up traders' bks.; attends to all Income Tax matters; company formation; audits and costing. Privileged clients visited without obligation. Box 96.

THE NEW STRUGGLE IN WESTERN EUROPE

'OBSERVER' CONTINUED

tion on its hands, should do this can be explained only (I think) as the result of Communist pressure. Any declaration of UNO against the present Spanish régime which was in terms of general principle would equally condemn the régime established by Tito in Yugoslavia. The French government, in which the Communist influence is very strong, wants (like so many Socialists of the Left in this country too) to be anti-Fascist without being anti-totalitarian. That is possible only at the cost of moral duplicity.

It is by no means certain that France (for the same reason) will vote against Russia on the Persian issue. Yet, if she failed to do so, it would be a tremendous blow to her self-respect.

France and the West

BUT it becomes more and more apparent that the French Communist party is, as I described it recently, the Trojan Horse of liberal democracy in the West. It becomes more and more doubtful whether the closer union of Western European democracies, which so many now feel to be the chief hope of peace and European reconstruction, can possibly be achieved, with France so deeply divided.

Sir Norman Angell (Daily Mail, Mar. 18) argues that the formation of a democratic Western bloc would demonstrate to Russia that the principles of democracy can be made to operate internationally, and thus overcome her scepticism of such principles. This seems to us an unrealistic way of viewing the present situation.

The suggestion that the Russian rulers are eager to be convinced that the Western democracies can successfully combine in a peaceful association is not convincing to me. My reading of events is that they neither believe that international democracy can, nor desire that it shall, establish itself. Since I believe that, without it, there would be neither peace nor security in the world, I profoundly regret that in the French Communist party Russia has a first-class instrument for preventing it.

No coming to terms

THAT is the weak spot (though concealed) in Mr. Robert Boothby's vigorous endorsement (New Statesman, Mar. 23) of Mr. G. D. H. Cole's argument for a Western bloc of social democracies.

"It should be realized (he says) that the underlying struggle in Europe today is no longer between Socialism and Capitalism, but between Social Democracy and Communism; and that this struggle can be resolved only by a modus vivendi satisfactory to both, or a third world-war."

Fortunately (and unfortunately) there is a third alternative—the undermining of Social Democracy from within. Social Democracy is still, to a large extent, an ideal. It has not yet proved that it can work. It certainly will not work in France unless the Communists agree to make it work. But then they would be Social Democrats and not Communists.

Social Democracy is weak, Communism is strong: Social Democracy is tolerant, Communism is not. I gravely doubt whether any *modus vivendi* between Communism and Social Democracy is conceivable. It might be if Communism had not such a grip on the vitals of France. If France were capable of behaving like a healthy democracy, she would be initiating a Western bloc herself, and proposing the inclusion of Western Germany within it.

HOUSMAN'S

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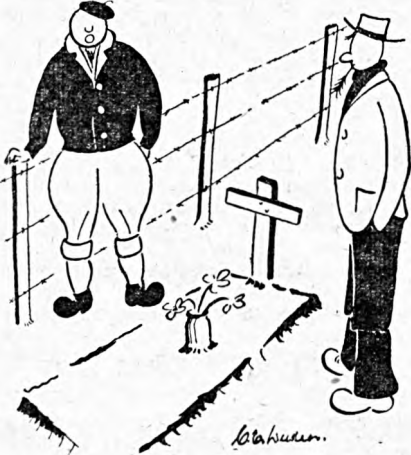
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124 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.1.

Protests at C.O. Bill Change

THERE were protests from all sides of the House of Commons when the Lords' amendment to the National Service (Release of COs) Bill was discussed on Wednesday last week.

The Minister of Labour (Mr. Isaacs), moving its acceptance, admitted that at the time of the Second Reading the amendment "would have looked like a frustration of the purpose of the Bill," but said in defence of his having accepted it that labour



"He was on the land until the Lords passed their amendment."

DOROTHY EVANS

"Dorothy Evans was a valiant and fearless fighter for those 'lost causes' which eventually win. Never was there a pacifist who had more battle in her eye," writes Laurence Housman in a newly-published symposium of tributes.

Her catholicity of appeal is vividly reflected in the names of those who join in recalling her work in many fields: Vera Brittain, John Parker, M.P. Lady Snowden, and the present Minister of Supply, to take a sample. Miss Monica Whately contributes a biographical sketch, linking together Dorothy Evans' work as a suffragette, a socialist and a pacifist. "Dorothy Evans and the Six-Point Group" is published at 2s. and is obtainable from Housman's.

It depends what you mean by

RECENTLY, in Peace News, I made a plea for a more careful use of the word "Free." I would like to make a plea for equal discrimination with regard to the word "Religious." Confucius, that wise man, was not joking when he said that one of the first duties of those who would guide others is to define terms.

A great many people are shocked when they find that "Religious" has two meanings. It is a shock from which they often never recover. The first definition of the word is generally vague but comforting. The religious man, the child thinks, must be someone good, generous, kind and true. The "inspired communism" which Christ preached is generally taught to the child without any mention of the fact that hardly any grown-ups practice it.

Probably it would be bad enough if it was only a question of finding out that one's religious instructor would be unwilling to do most of the things Christ advocated—to love his enemies, to share his good fortune with the poor, to value the things of the spirit higher than material success. But the really shattering trauma is the discovery that religious is an adjective to be found in the darkest pages of history, that it has been applied to individual persecution and to the mass murder of "holy" wars.

THE time has come to sort things out. We can agree, perhaps, that the "religious" Franco is a pestilence and ought to be condemned to an exact definition; but I want to show that even the "harmless" sham must be exposed. True religious feeling is like white magic, it spreads goodness, its power ripples outwards; emotions transferred to the respectable symbol of religion are like black magic, a neurotic concentration. The "religious complex" is a deadly poison in the communal life.

Since Freud, it is no longer possible for people to get away with all sorts of things which they used to hide under innocent words. Nowadays clear-thinking people do not hesitate to call the bluff of the flogging schoolmaster who used to talk about "doing his pupils a positive kindness." Clear-thinking people have labelled him a sadist and it has become increasingly hard for him to survive the ugly word. But, alas, there is still a great deal of inhibition, even among the clear-thinking, in religious mat-

controls had already been substantially relaxed and, in particular, instructions had been given to National Service officers to give greater consideration to applications by workers wishing to return to their normal employment. Nevertheless the amendment would mean that many COs may be retained in their wartime employments for a longer period.

Mr. Hopkin Morris (Liberal) said the amendment not only discriminated against the holding of a special opinion, but discriminated between COs themselves. He hoped it would not be accepted.

Mr. R. W. Sorensen welcomed news of relaxation of controls but said that was not the basic test. "Except for a very small minority, no one has been directed from other occupations into agriculture, except COs. They accepted the direction, they obeyed the law, but now they were to be penalized because they were directed into that occupation rather than into other occupations."

Adding his protest, Mr. Benn Levy (Labour) said he did not believe there was in the House any real prejudice any longer against the CO. "Many of us know how rigorous and difficult, and burdensome, was the life that the CO led during the first world war. . . . Although those rigours have been diminished it still needs a great deal of courage always to swim against the tide."

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry (Mr. Ness Edwards) recognized the urgency of the case against the amendment. The Government proposed "progressive relaxation to men who, in civilian circumstances, are in the same position as COs." That was the only way they could safeguard the purpose of the Bill.

The amendment was eventually agreed to, reported back to the Lords, and was later given the Royal Assent.

'RELIGIOUS'

ters. Tradition makes people reluctant to use exact terms for the "religious man" who is really a case of sublimation.

HOW can we distinguish between the truly religious and those with a complex? Obviously it has nothing to do with the intolerance of creed for creed. It is for this reason I have chosen the word "religious" and not "religion." I, myself, have no orthodox religion. But I do believe that being religious means Living with a sense of awareness of Goodness, Truth and Beauty; and that the religious complex means an evasion of Life, a substitute for experience, a screen for the indulgence of frustrated emotion.

The man who is truly religious has a scales of values which he is willing to apply to anything; the man with a religious complex has a thrill which he guards from anything likely to spoil the luxury of personal satisfaction. Mr. X., for example, is an ardent church goer. Is he religious? I find that a shutter comes down in his mind if you suggest to him that his religion should inform his politics. He is guarding his private glow from anything that might interfere with his self-complacency. He does not believe that the tests and endurances give the very meaning to life and religion.

It is quite easy to tell if a person professing religion is religious. But the questions to ask are not "Do you believe in the Immaculate Conception?" or "Do you approve of the vicar using incense?" but "What do you feel about Mr. Churchill and the rule of privilege?" or "Are you concerned about the starving children in Europe?" It may, superficially, seem cruel to refer to X. as a neurotic with a religious complex, but not to do so is to help spread the lie that X. is "a deeply religious man," is to contribute to the hoax which is bringing the world to utter ruin.

There used to be a poster which said "Thousands Now Living Will Never Die"; but unless we save, by exact definition, the word Religious from contempt, the slogans ought to read "Thousands Now Living Will Live." For unless each man has, according to his kind, true religious experience, not only will the world finally perish, but first the human heart will die.

Oswell Blakeston

"MORALLY INDEFENSIBLE"

Time (Mar. 18) quoted the unanimous adoption by the US Federal Council of Churches of the document "The Churches and World Order." It added:

"NOT adopted by the Council was a much harder-hitting report on atomic warfare by 21 leading theologians," among them Reinhold Niebuhr and the Bishop of Washington.

"Deeply penitent for the irresponsible use already made of the atomic bomb (and) agreed that the surprise bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are morally indefensible," the 21 churchmen argued that the US should:

Ally immediately any suspicions that it will use The Bomb.

Stop all manufacture of atomic bombs.

Affirm that "it will under no circumstances be the first to use atomic weapons in any possible future war."

The 21 declared: "We have never agreed that a policy affecting the present well-being of millions of noncombatants and the future relationships of whole peoples should be decided on military grounds."

AREA RETURNING OFFICERS

IRELAND: Tom Finnegan, 6 College Avenue, Londonderry.

SCOTLAND: Miss Mary Anderson, 11 Hermand Terrace, Edinburgh, 11.

LAKELAND: Frank Kerr, 7 Thorny Hills, Kendal, Westmorland.

NORTH EASTERN: David R. Hughes, Waskerley House, Upper Town, Wolsingham, Co. Durham.

NORTH WESTERN: Herbert Lomax, PPU, 41 John Dalton Street, Manchester, 2.

YORKSHIRE: James Le Noury, 4 The Grove, Poolsbrook, Chesterfield.

WALES: Rev. D. R. Thomas, 21 West Grove, Merthyr Tydfil, Glam.

WEST MIDLANDS: Miss C. Jones, 35 Hampton Road, Birmingham, 6.

EAST MIDLANDS: John Willmot, 7 Wallis Avenue, Lincoln.

EAST ANGLIA: Frank Sayer, 170 Westbourne Terrace, London, W.2.

SOUTH MIDLANDS: Arthur Bayntun, 9 Bedford Street, Woburn, Beds.

WESTERN: Ronald H. Plaster, 8a Wharncliffe Close, Wells Road, Bristol, 4.

BUCKS, BERKS & OXON: Douglas Owen, 13 Shepherds Lane, Caversham, Reading.

LONDON: Miss Nellie Harby, 74 Ingleton Road, London, N.18.

CORNWALL & DEVON: Mary Cooper, 57 Hollow Lane, Hillbarton Road, Exeter.

SOUTHERN: Alan C. Twort, 15 Glenway, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

SOUTH EASTERN: Reginald Brown, 278 High Street, Rochester, Kent.

The Gen. Sec., PPU, points out that Dennis Davis, who is a candidate for National Chairman, is not also a candidate for the nationally-elected membership of Council, as he is already an Area Representative.

New deal for the Colonies

MR. A. CREECH JONES, MP, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, told an NPC lunch-hour meeting at the Kingsway Hall recently of the great possibilities for development contained in the United Nations Charter. The Declaration Regarding non-self-governing Territories, which would come into force immediately, formed a real Charter of Rights.

Comparing Trusteeship with the Mandates system, generally speaking, the interests of the peoples concerned were better served than under Mandate.

CATARRH

THIS commonest of all disease conditions amongst civilised peoples, greatly impairs mental efficiency, lowers resistance to infection, and generally debilitates its innumerable victims. The true remedy is to de-toxicate the system, restore the clean bloodstream of youth, and then reform the diet and other habits of living.

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